it with, but as we have not, why all we can do is to wish for more, as Olives Twist did, and hope that reinfercements may come. If, when the stack on Charleston was abandoned, the trough, or oven a portion of them, that were withfrawn at the time the fiest left had been an three they would have arrived at the right place and in the right time for active and useful operations against the enemy, but no, they roturned to Port Royal, where they will remain, I suppose, until a few months' more time is wasted, and their services are, in a great measure, lost to the government. So we go, Circumfocution office and

atters continue to be very quiet. The United mer Tennessee arrived last evening from Panthe Mobile blockading fleet; and the United at supply steemer Union, from the North, also sterday morning. The latter went up to Baton poly the vessels there and below Port Hudfunnessee brings no nows of importance, passengers is lieutenant Commander Henry, two clicer of the steam frigate Colorado, who say to assume command of the steam gunboat of Galveston, her late commander. Lieutenant George Colorado, with the Control of the Commander of Galveston, her late commander. Lieutenant George Colorado, with the Commander Serior, is to leave her anchor-troilion and proceed to Passa l'Outre, where main to provent, in future, any such runaway hat of the stoamer Fox. of which I have sent count. Rumor says that the United States you war Monnegabels is to sail soon to add to the blockading fleet off Mobile. This is mere were athough it is within the range of posmasmuch as an iron clad raid is expected come of in that direction. We have nothing It ossilan's arrival from Galveston. The december of the state of the state of the course that the taking acress the river. The commanding there is the ment of the course that he taking acress the river. The Commanding there and homing "For, cut off from that, he,

sainst in future, are as usual—everything very quiet, clean every stoamer now going North is full of ourth home, but there are plenty more yet ose who have left are scarcely missed. The pully becoming very warm, and one has to whe copposes bineself to the rays of the sun

I sugar to come from the Attakapas a. This is a very nice hand, and will spenses of the campaign, to say nothing id cotton. It is to be hoped that it will too many before being disposed of.

NEW ORLEANS, April 27, 1863.

What the Enemy Expected to Do With Admiral Par-rog 4-Why Their Plans Were Not Carried Ou-The r Late Defeat Charged to General Dick Taylor—The Late Expatition to Pearl River—The Varities and Mr. later-level D monstration at the Churches-Naval

the last forty eight hours have been exceedingly dull ndents. There has not been even a skirmish any event transpiring within the city and Opelousas, where they will for the pre-if the government now desires to gain imbe sent at once to this department; delay, for with an additional twenty thous and compel the evacuation of Port Hudso the field at once: if we have these, success is to the west side of the Mississippi. Neither sition is a safe one, one that we can hold until

fore the fight on the Teche, and the destruction of on by the rebeis to attempt the capture of have been intrusted to Captain J. E. other rebel craft on Red river, many of which re nearly ready for departure out limit; for through him they consider their whe

I have information that a rebel deserter wi anglia day before yesterday, direct from Alexandria on the hed River, reports that place captured by our

the hird filver, resports that place captured by our guidbate. He also says that the blockade of Red River and the occupation of the Attakanas country by our troops has greatly reduced the who is a support of the same and the occupation of the Attakanas country by our troops has greatly reduced the who is a troop of the same and the country by our troops has greatly reduced. Attaching the man who brings this information has the reputation of being very reliable among those who know him; sill it am nelized to doubt his assertion, so far as it related to the capture of Atxandria.

The excessionists in this vicinity are considerably excessed just at present by what they conceive to be upwarcantable treachery on the part of two men hitherto considered "perfectly sound" on the rebell question. They say that the late expedition to Fearl river in search of boars, button, he., was at the instance of two very prominent gentlemen of this city, who left here about the same time the expedition did, with a schooner loaded with merchandase to exchange for cotton. The simple fact of any person gettings pass to leave the city and return, subjects him to a dangerous suspicion on the part of the robeits, but when he is furnished in addition with a permit to take out merchandise, the evidence of treschay to the require of the speculator will be anything but profitable, for the robel authorities across the lake are kept and it would hardly do for any man from this city, tainted with even the shadow of suspicion, to fail into their hands. As it is known the vecturesome gentlemen have my tyr returned, reasonable doubts are

community, for the robel authorities across the lake are kent well informed or everything that takes place here, and it would hardly do for any man from this city, tainted with even the shadow of suspicion, to fail into their hands. As it is known the venturesome gentlemen have not yet returned, reasonable doubts are outertained of their safety.

The Varieties Theatre excitement has died out entirely; so much so that on Wednesday evening there will be another performance given; it will be as a testimonal from the Union citizens of New Orleans to Mr. Eaker, and will no doubt prove one of the most brilliant entertainments that we have had during the season. Mr. Baker is richly describe; of any identification is because the precise from any community, for he is an excellent manager and actor, and a most worthy gentleman and citizen, no matter what prejudiced people may say to the contrary. The entire company leave on Thursday morning next, on hoard the ateamship Morning Star, for New York, and they carry with them the kind wishes of the majority of our community, and hopes of their return to the Varieties during the next winter.

There has been a great outcry to-day respecting the conduct of many of the secessioniste in the different churches youterday, when the proclamation of the President was read ordering a day of fasting, humitistic mand prayer. They are accused of the most acandalous ornduct, and the authorities are called upon to puish the mighters for permitting any such demonstrations among the members of their congregations. There are very many persons in this world who are excessively fond, on all occasions, of making "mountains out of mole hills," and I lectine to the opinion that it is some of these who are the world who are consulted the sace men tryingle precure of permitting any such demonstrations among the manner as to what they would do with the secessionist who dared to cast an insult upon a proclamation of the President, and to-morrow you would find the same men tryingle precure as permit to r

carpacially if they have a cargo of contraband goods not far off.

There is nothing new in naval matters. The supply steamer Union has returned from Baton Rouge, and will leave in a day or two for the westward. The steam sloop-of-war Pensacola has been underway to-day trying herengines, on which a survey is being held. The United States ateam gunboat Kineo has returned from an expedition to the westward without results. The steam gunboat Cayung returns in a few days to her station off Sabino Pass.

The river is all quiet, and matters at Baton Rouge remain as when I lest wrote. There is no prospect of an advance in that direction, of course, and there is not the signisest chance of the enemy attacking our position there. He is more interested now in procuring food than anything else, and you must not be surprised some fine morening to learn that he has left, his quarters and gone to some other locality, where it is found with more esse that at Port Husson. The signs of the times are now that

United States General Cavega, New Orlhand, April 26, 1863.

oly errand that has brought us here. I have sent -

landed near the lighthouse, at the entrance to the pass. Captain McDermott being somewhat in the advance, he and three of his men went towards the lighthouse, pearance from behind the keeper's house and took the three men prisoners. The Captain returned to his boat, but it was aground. Captain Read, with his ruen were hastening towards him, the rebels in the meantime commencing a murderous fire. Captain Read

in the head, and may lose an eye.

About four o'clock in the afternoon a flag of truce came off, and Captain Read sent a flag to meat it. By it we recoived the melancholy intelligence of the death of Capt. McDermott. At the time he was captured he did not think himself seriously injured, but he died soon after arriving at 8ab no city. The officers, to a man, loved and respected him, and the crew, almost without an exception, feet that they have met with a great loss. It was downright murder, be having been shot after he had surrendered. Ohl how we all burn for revenge, and they will yet have to suffer for their cowardics. When we saw Captain Read's signal of distress both vessels immediately got underweigh, but, owing to the shallowness of the water, were unable to approach near enough to reader

and, and was a second of billets whose a sim, his reply was, "No, demn you."

Im, his reply was, "No, demn you."

Now that the mischief has been done some may say a little more judgment and discretion might have been used; but they never thought of seeing any one on the shore, as the boats were ashore almost daily, and with one acception, who were ashore almost daily, and with one acception, who were ashore almost daily, and with one acception who were ashore almost daily and with one acception, who

rought off by a flag

iming Alexander's block on The fire first started in the cellar of Mack's store, in a pile of rags, and probably was the work

and Courier office. Everything—type, press, stock and books—was consumed. Loss about \$8,000; insurance \$3,000. The block was insured for \$6,000. Mack's loss is about \$22,000, which is partly insured. Alexander's loss is about \$7,000; partly lasured. The Journal and Courier will suspend publication only for a few days.

The Engineers of the Keokuk.
TO THE SDITOR OF THE HERALD.

There were two very worthy officers on the Keokuk, having charge of the engines of the vessel, whose names having charge of the engines of the vessel, whose names by some oversight have not been given to the public. I refer to Chief Engineer Neison Winans and First Assistant Jos. McKnight. These gentlemen, both citizens of our State, were ordered to the vessel, one (Mr. Winans) on the eve of her leaving the harbor, and the other (Mr. McKnight) came on board at Hampton Roads. In the performance of their duties these gentlemen proved themselves not only most competent, but energatic and devoted to the interests committed to their charge. They have won, I know, the confidence and respect of their commander. Mr. Winans, when their greecy of the case was presented to him, came on board without any preparation, and without even an opportunity of seeing his family before the vessel sailed. Under his able management everything in the engine room progressed most satisfactority; and as he is a newly appointed chief, I can congratulate his brother officers of the corps and the service upon so valuable an acquisition to their ranks.

The engineers of the Kookuk were:—
The engineers—Nelson Winans, New York.
Piral Assistant—Jos. McKnight, New York.
Second Assistants—John Hunt, Maine, Wm. H. G.

Price Assistant—Jos. McKnight, New York.
Scored Assistants—John Hunt, Maine, Wm. H. G. West,
Pennsylvania.
Third Assistant—Henry A. Smith, Maryland.
Mr. Wm. H. King, a most worthy gentleman, whose
name was given in the papers as the Acting Chief, was
taken suddenly ill before the vessel left here, and Mr.
Emanual, whose name also appears among the officers in
this department was detached. By giving this a plaçe in
your columns you will performin act of simple justice,
and oblige

Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Betts.
Mr. 5.—The United States in The Price Bark Springbok.
Mr. Charlos Edwards, on behalf of the claimants of the
prize vessel Springbok, moved the case on for hearing.
TheOptistrict Attorney asked for a postponement, in consequence of the absonce of Mr. Upton, who is retained by
the Secretary of the Navy as counsel for the captors. Mr.
Upton is attending before the Prize Commissioners as a
witness under subpons. Under this state of facts Mr.
Chwards and Mr. E. C. Besedet consented to a postpone
ment until Friday next.
The prize vessels Mary Jane and Doure will be taken up

ent until Friday next. The prize vessels Mary Jane and Doure will be taken up in order.

The motion to examine the master of the prize steamer Peterhoff will be decided in the morning.

Peterhoff will be decided in the morning.

Alleged Wife Murder.
COURT OF OTER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Ingraham.

MAY 5.—The People at. Ass Crosby.—At the sitting of this court this morning Mr. G. S. Bedford, Jr., opened the case for the defence of the prisoner, who is charged with the murder of his wife, as reported in yesterday's Henald. The theory of the defence was that the deceased was a woman of intemperate habits, and that her death was accelerated by disease of this liver. Some testimony was address, the counsel summed up, and the Judge charged the jury, who rendered a verdict of manulaughter in the second degree.

Sain of Governor Matteson's Estate.—The sale of the property of Joel A. Matteson, ex-Governor of Illinois, under a decree in chancery, to satisfy claims of the State, took place at Springdel on the 27th ult., and resilies 2328,000. The amount of the decree, notucing interests and costs was \$250,000, thus leaving a defect of \$27,000, for which the securities are probably amply good.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. Leorganization of the District

One of the three co-ordinate branches of the general government is the Judiciary Department, and, although in the clash of arms and the tunnuit of war laws are said to be sitent, still the Supreme Court of the United States moves in its orbit—restricted, to be sure, by the rebellion—as effectively as it did when the country any at peace, and no sound of war was beard within its broad limits. To that tribunal are brought, as a court o last recort, all questions of law wherein the constitutionality of acts of Congress or of State statutes is brought in question; and even at its late session it has been called on city, the government being represented in the first Mr. William M. Evarts, and the city of New York be represented in the second by Mr. John E. Devella, Corporation Counsel, and Mr. James T. Brady. The d

United States." Pliquette then requires that all the per-sons in court shall assume a standing position while the Judges are making their way to their several chairs, and return respectfully the salute which their Honors make

oln entered the Presidency—that occasioned by

The resignation of Judge (ampbell, of Alabama -w owing to the secession of his State, resigned his seat on 2d of May, 1861—and the death of Judge McLean, or Ol on the 4th of April, 1901, let two mere vacancies to be all by Mr. Lincoln. The organization of a Tenth judicial di tril—that of the Pacific—made a fourth vacancy. The vacancies have been recently filled by the appointment reme Court, viz:-

Noah H. Swayne, of Columbus, Ohio. Samuel H. Miller, of Kookuk, lows. David Davis, of Bloomington, Illinois. Stophen J. Field, of Yuba, California.

Night — Maine, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota hamuel H. Miller. Tenth.—The Pacific States and Territories Stephen J. Field.

me thirty years past one of the leading m He belonged originally to the democratic party, though he took very little part in politics. But at the time of the with that organization. He is said to be conservative in his views, so much so that some three or four years ago, while he was on the Supreme beach of Ohio, he upheld the constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave law, giving thereby great offence to the republicans, who refused to renominate him. He is now some sixty years of age, is of a diguided appearance, and possesses a sound and vigorous constitution.

Judge Field is a brother of David Dudley Field, a lawyer of high position in this city, and of Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic telegraph celebrity. He resigns the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court of California to fill the higher position on the Supreme bench of the United States. He emigrated to California in 1849, was a member of its first Legislature, and was elected to the Su-preme Court of that State for six years from January 1, 1855. He will bring to his now position an intimate know ledge of those intricate land questions which the acquisi-tion of California and New Mexico has introduced into our judicature, and to which the Supreme Court of the United States has had to devote much of its time and attention. In that respect he will be a useful member of the Court.
Judge Field is said to have rendered very efficient service in keeping the State of California out of the hands of the secessionists. He is now in the prime of man-

of the secessionists. He is now in the prime of man-hood, being only some forty-six years of age.

Judge Bavis has also been on the bench in his own State.

He was Judge of the Eighth circuit of Illinois, and has
the reputation of being an able lawyer. We understand

hat he is a personal friend of Mr. Lincoln's.

As to Judge Miller, we have not been able to learn any thing as to his antecedents; but we presume that his se-lection is equally worthy with the others.

THE REVENUE MARINE.

The New Revenue Marine Steamers. The New Revenue Marine Stemmers. The revenue service has, in years gone by, been in peacession of a small fleet of sailing vessels, in which the duties of overhauling ships have been performed; but the rebole select several of them, and the origencies of the present war have demanded more facilities for a bright lookout upon our commerce, and a few small shamers have been purchased and fitted up to do the work. The Harriest Lane, once the pride of our harbor, has been captured, and her loss has been severely felt both by the Navy and Treasury departments, and to supply the place of the old vessels contracts have been given out to build several fast vessels for the revenue marine energies.

There are building in this city, and will be ready about

Beptember:

No. 1—Building by John Englis—is of the following dimensions:—Length 133 feet, beam 25 feet 6 inches, depth 11 feet. She will have double oscillating engines of 36 inches cylinder and 30 inches streke, to be furnished by the Novelty Iron Works.

No. 2—Building by J. H. Westerveit—is of the same dimensious, and built from the same plans and ap ecifical

dimensions, and built from the same plans and ap ections.

No. 3—Building by Thomas Stack—is of the following dimensions—Length 130 feet, beam 27 feet 3 inchescepth 11 feet 6 inches. Engines by the Novelty Iron Works. These versois will be schooner rigged.

Their armament will consist of one 100 pounder rifle, one 20-pounder rifle, and four 24 pounder howitzers. They are to be fast sailers and of a beautiful model.

Colored Soldiers En Route to Camp.

Bowato, May 3, 1863.

Fighty three colored mee left here this overing for the same at Readville, near Souton. About one hundred are — thing transportation from the West to this place.

INTERESTING FROM MISSOURI.

BATTLE AT CAPE GIRARDEAU. YACI MANAGEMENT NOT ON Y

ADVANCE OF THE REBELS.

The Attack---The Repulse---The

MEWS PROM THE SOUTH

THE SITUATION IN DIXIE.

Our Cape Girardeau Correspo Cars Grandau Mo., April 29, 1863.
The gallant fight-sustained by the garrison of this place two days ago has already been announced through the country by telegraph. Though the battle was not of long duration nor the losses heavy as compared with most of the actions in which our troops have been engaged, if was in reality an affair of considerable importance.

order to receive its supplies of forage from St. Louis.
This exceeding scarcity of food and forage induced Gen.
Price to change the usual rottine and make an attack
upon the Southeast. Cape Girardeau was the point to be

Batesville, on the White river, was made the base line for the movement, and here the rebel forces were assem-bled. They were gathered from various parts of arkan

had purposely brought but few oppose him, in order to rear. As soon as Captain Shipman observed the moveless of four men, Captain Shipman himself receiving a sovere wound in the right thigh. He fell into the hands of the rebets, who afterwards sent him into our lines by

flag of truce General McNeil had arrived with his force from Bloomfield on Friday morning, and at once set to work to make ready for his assailants. He found the forts in good ready for his assailants. He found the forts in good condition and well supplied with ammunition. Each of these contained a garrison sumicient for working the guns, and a small reserve force was contained in them for supplying the places of such men as should fall. The infantry consisted of the First Nebraska, the Thirty-second lowa and 286 of the Missouri enrolled militia. The cavairy consisted of the Rirst Wisconsin and Second Missouri, the latter being General McNiel's old regiment. Captain Welfrey's battery of six field guns was the only light artillery on the ground. The heavy guns in the forts were manned by Captain Mizner's and Captain Jacoby's companies of Missouri heavy artillery. The whole force was less than two thousand strong, while it was known that the rebels were not far from eight thousand.

On Saturday General McNiel notified the citizens that they must expect to hear the sound of strife around them by morning, and offered to furnish as many of them they must expect to hear the sound of strife around them by morning, and offered to furnish as many of them as wished to go with transportation across the river. Many took advantage of his offer, and on Saturday, the 25th of April, Cape Girardeau presented a spectacle as moving as that on the 1st of May in New York. Immense quantities of private goods were transferred to the Illinois abore for safety. The public stores were also moved as a precautionary measure in case the rebels should obtain possession of the town. It was well known that one object of their raid was to gather supplies, and it was our design to give them as little as possible. The torch was made ready to destroy what was not taken away. The steamer Mary Porsyth, on her way from St. Louis to Memphis, was selved to be used for ferrying the citizens across. Her officers and passengers showed every attention to those who were taken on board. A large number were not landed on the Himois shore, but remained on board. At one time there were more than four hundred children on the steamer, and the noise is said to have been only equalled when all the babies at Barnum's great show raised their voices at once.

DEMARD FOR SUMBERDER.

A little past three o'clock on Sunday morning, General McNeil's reject of the only of the reply that the rebel commander should give him a credit of twenty-sine minutes, to be placed to his advantage in some future affair. It was supposed that the natural would be commenced immediately upon the receipt of Gen. McNeil's riends insist "accordingity that the rebel commander should give him a credit of twenty-sine minutes, to be placed to his advantage in some future affair. It was supposed that the attack would be commenced immediately upon the receipt of Gen. McNeil's riends insist "accordingity that the rebel commander should give him a credit of twenty-sine minutes, to be placed that the attack would be commenced immediately upon the receipt of Gen. McNeil's reply, but the rebel delerated it until a later hour. It has since

obliged to defer the annuals.

FORTION OF THE HOWS AND FORM.

To understand the fight it will be necessary to form a mental map of the location of Cape Givardeau and its defences. The town stands on a bluff on the western above of the Massissippi, and rises from the water at a sharp incline for about a bushred and dity feet. This bluff is

composed of a series of low hills, extending back for searly a mile from the river, where this sountry becomes more level. At the upper end of the town the bluff attains its highest elevation, and on this is a fort known as Fort A, which commands the river and the town itself. Back of this, and on a lower hill, in Fort B, which commands a long slope of the country labed, and is stored. ds a long slope of the country inland, and is itselfinated by Fort A. At the couthwestern corne Fort D, situated on a hill south of the town, and overlook-ing the river. There is, therefore, no approach to the lown that cannot be commanded by some of these forts. hat cannot be commanded by some of these for especially overlooks the Jackson or Frederickton vanced, and Fort C deminated the Blo

her took position on a sa

which they placed to the left of the Jackson road, and aptly replied and was joined by Captain range for his small guns, and Captain Mizner was using his heavy artillery at distances where it is difficut to obtain much accuracy. Notwithstanding this disad-vantage they managed to pimt their shot and shell with such precision as to silence the robel battery in fitteen minutes, killing nine horses, which are still lying on the ground. There are indications that several men belongnition thrown by the rebels from this battery ap

nds. I may here be permitted to rem Grant. He was in Memphis at the time of the

rebels, with such a prodigious expenditure of ammunition

These were the positions as they were taken at the commencement of the battle, about half-past ten o'clock The rebel battery on the right was forced to change its position, but it was only to appear in some new locality position but it was only to appear in some new locality not far away. Once one of its guns was dismounted, as could be distinctly seen by our officers who were so fortunate as to be armed with field glasses; but it was somehow slung under an axle and drawn away. Twice the how sing under an axie and drawn away. Twice the rebel (dismounted) infantry attempted to come up on the left, and were regulated and sent back to the timber on the bank of the little creek. Thus was the contest carried on. A little artillery fighting and a considerable amount of musketry. The sharp rattle and roll of the small arms would be followed by the clear ringing report of the light guns and that in turn by the dull, deep boom of Mizner's and Jacoby's heavy thirty-two's in the fort. To persons in the town there was little apparent intermission in the the town there was little apparent intermission in the firing. When the guns were silent in one portion of the field they were sure to be at work in another.

The rebels at one time set a trap—a very transparent one—in the hope of capturing some of our infaniry. On a small elevation, a few dezen yards back from the edge of the timber, they planted two pieces of artillery and left them without support, supposing that our troops would rush forward and attempt to capture the guns. As there was no occasion for the withdrawal of the support, General McNeil suspected that all was not right and did not order a charge. It was well that he did not. The replet, according to the statements of prisoners, had piaced four regiments in the timber in such a way that had our men charged upon the battery they would have rushed straight into a trap. They cannot understand why we should hesitate to attempt the capture of two guns when they were apparently in such stocklent position for us. This was the very reason why we did not try it. The plan appeared so very easy that a shrewd officer would at once suspect something wrong.

Buting a momentary bull in the fire Adjutant Cramer, of the First Nebraska, started to ride with an order from the right to the left of our line, and as our position was then somewhat in the form of a semi-circle, he attempted to lessen the distance by taking the cord of the arc. This brought him between the lines of fire; but as he was in a hollow between the lines of fire; but as he was in a hollow between the lines of fire; but as he was in a hollow between the lines of fire; but as he was in a hollow between the lines of me unwonted degree and passed uncomfortably near him, but whether they were aimed at the solitary horseman, or were mereity scattering shots, it is difficult to say.

ARENTAL OF OURNOATS AND RENKORDEMENTS. A RENEL GAME. The rebels at one time set a trap-a very transparent

is scattering shots, it is difficult to say.

ARRIVAL OF OURDATE AND REINFORCEMENTS.

After the battle had been in progress an hour or more three gunboats arrived from Cairo, and were held in readiness for service in case the rebels should reach the river. A few minutes after their arrival a dense smoke was seen up the river, which was followed by the appearance of steamers with reinfercements. These reinforcements were landed at once and placed where they could be of service; but by the time they were brought into the field the heat of the engagement had passed. Neither the gunboats nor the land reinforcements were called upon to fire a shot. Their presence rendered Gen. McNeil certain that he could hold the place, and he telegraphed accordingly to General Curtis. Before their arrival he had been fearful that the rebols, from their superior numbers, would be able to get into the town, though they could hardly have occupied the forts.

The gray negressmooth.

About two o'clock the robets began to meit shorty but

About two o'clock the robels began to melt slowly but

firing from the small at

lown about twenty miles out, and join the main fo

abio. If he sh

and of Lieutenant Colonel Pomeroy, of the Part Wis-main cavalry, and the post hospital is under Surgen Burroughs, a resident of the town, and appointed I rai Curtis, is Provost Marshal. To all these go

and in the houses in the vicinity of the fight, and the country people say that they carried one between the First Nebraska infantry and the

They state that on the march up from Balesville they took no ratjons with them, but subsisted entirely on the country. Sometimes they had bacon, comotimes comment, sometimes corn, and at other times nothing. They were glad to get anything, and thought themselves furturate with an ear of raw corn for a dinner. They predict much suffering among Marmaduke's men on this retreat, as they stripped the country perfectly clean, on the way up, expecting to replenish at Cape Girardess.

They will find nothing whatever on the way back.

They will find nothing whatever on the way back.

These men give it as their belief that Price has swenty-five thousand men in Arkansas, in addition to the fores under Marmaduke. They state that a considerable force is at Pine Biuff; but that the fortifications that were commenced there were given up. The rest of Price's forces are at Little Rock and Fort Smith. It is the general impression in the robel army that Price will attempt to thwade the State this season, striking to Rolla and Joffer invade the State this season, striking to Rolla and Jederson City. The confidence of the Missouri troops in their ability to reach St. Louis appears as firm as ever.

THE TIMALE.

The prisoners will be sent to St. Louis and held for

exchange. They leave to-morrow by the steamer litizets. exchange. They leave to-morrow by the steamer Inipole, we are momentarily expecting news of a battle at the creek where Marmaduke is reported to have made a a stand. The rebels must be so much disheartened at the failure of their enterprise after so long a march, that they will not fight with spirit. It is a matter of surprise to all our officers that they did not contest the ground with more vigor. Before our reinforcements arrived they could have taken the town, had they shown as much desperation as did Price's troops at Corinth in October had. As it is, their failure has been complete.

Our Southeast Missouri Corresponden

Our South-east Missouri Correspondence.

Carron Riven, Six Mines Proces
BLOOMIED, Mo., April 20, 1863.

Punsuit of the Rebels Beyond Whitesouler—Fording Seater
Biser—The Binesy Across—Marmoduke's Ever GuerdA Skirmish—Our Loss—A Plag of Fruce—Advancing—
Probable Puture Movements—List of Prisoners in Whitewater Skirmish—The Rebels Much Disheurienal—Rebeforcements Expected, de., de.
After General Vandever had rebuilt the bridge over
Whitewater river, he pushed his column forward in the
pursuit of the coemy.

Whitewater river, he pushed his column forward is the pursuit of the enemy.

Geo. McNeil had arrived with a brigade of fresh troops from Cape Girardesu and was placed in the advance, with, orders to push on as repidly as possible. Within through the push of this point be halled to give Geo. Vandever time to come up with the main column, which consisted of the to cavalry and artiliery that had become warried by sight rapid march from Reila and Pilot Kneb. All the information received es the route was to the effect that Gausser river was very high and unfordable, and that the enemy would be baged. On the march Geo. McNeil captured some twenty preseners, chiefly strangers from the onemy's column, who had become exhausted and ware unable to go further.

As noon as the column was fairly closed up as advance was made, in the hope of coming upon the rear of the enemy and forcing them to fight or ascrander. On approaching the atream we found, to our mortification, that the whole force of the enemy could pass with asfety. It is a peculiarity of streams west of the Mississippi that they rise and fall with great rapidity. It is often the caste that a creak on one day will be as low that a could can want across without worth a said.

case that a crack on one day will be so low that a child our wall accome, without writing the know and